

TELLS OF BABYLON

LIFE IN OLD LAND DESCRIBED BY
MAN OF SCIENCE.

Prof. Delitzsch Has Delved Deeply Into Matter, and Graphically Portrays the Habits and Customs of Ancient Empire.

Prof. Friedrich Delitzsch, whom the Kaiser, in an access of just enthusiasm, once described as "knowing more about Biblical culture than the Biblical chroniclers themselves," has just delivered a remarkable lecture on Old Babylon before the German Oriental society. The records of Babylon, said the professor, are of especial interest now, for the destruction of the city seems to have been an exact parallel with the overwhelming of Messina. The goddess Ishtar, mother of all mankind, was much enraged after Babylon's destruction to find that Bel, the god of the earth, had been granted so much power, and the result was that for a thousand years there was not another earthquake.

Old Babylon in those days was smaller in extent than northern Italy. It was a flat, rainless land, intersected by hundreds of canals; and the Tigris and Euphrates, which then issued into the sea, were united by a big canal. Thousands of rowing and sailing boats, and of wicker canoes crowded the waterways. Everywhere was active life and a genuine culture. The whole country was crowded with small villages, built chiefly of reeds, but bricks and stone were used for important edifices. From 75 cents to \$3 annually was the rent of the average house. Every girl found a husband. Severe winter frosts and terrific summer heat made life disagreeable, and the country was overrun with lions and swarmed with myriads of flies, while parts were periodically swept by sandstorms.

The original civilized race of south and central Babylonia was the Sumerian, a tremendously gifted people, whose women for beauty rivaled the statues of ancient Greece. In north Babylonia the people were Semites. The later civilization was the result of a union of the two. Afterward followed the Chaldeans, whose king, Nebuchadnezzar, lived 1,000 years before Christ. It was the original Sumerians who invented cuneiform writing. They were great mathematicians, and had a sexagesimal system of counting, with separate signs for 1 and 10, but no zero. Prof. Delitzsch said he had himself found their clay tablets with multiplication and division tables, and their methods of calculating cubes and quadrates. The Sumerians went clean shaved, whereas the Semites always wore long beards and long hair. In the third millennium before Christ the Babylonians were using gold and silver as a medium of exchange. This was an inevitable development, as trade and industry were already highly developed, and business was even carried on by companies and corporations. One of the oldest institutions of old Babylon was the banking firm of Egi & Sons. Dealing in stocks on margins must have been a profitless business, as the Babylonian rate of interest for loans was usually 20 per cent.

The Babylonians had no standing army, but they had a strong militia. Their ideas on sorcery and witchcraft are largely responsible for the superstitions on these subjects of western countries. It is possible, said the professor, that Christianity is also indebted to their heathen temples for the towers and steeples of its churches.

Vocal Training for Babies.

Babies like to imitate. They try to copy everything older people do. In his first playthings are pretty colored birds, for instance, and when mother holds up a bird, she sings a tone, always singing the same tone to the same colored bird, calling it do, re, or mi, as the case may be, it will be but a short time before baby will try to imitate the pitch, quality of tone and syllable; and before the ordinary child is a year old, or soon after, it could have the scale well fixed with voice, ear and eye.

A baby breathes naturally deep, easy and right.

And if he learns to sing softly, easily and sweetly before becoming self-conscious, the worst part of a vocal teacher's work would be done before the baby was old enough to insist upon doing things wrong, namely, "breathing and voice placing."—Fanny F. Hughey in the Etude.

Cost of an Education.

The average yearly expenditure a pupil in the public schools of this country is given as \$28.25 in the recently published report of the commissioner of education. In 1870 it was only \$15.55.

Nevada has the highest yearly expenditure, \$72.15 a pupil, followed by York with \$51.50, Montana with \$49.40 and California with \$49.29. In the south the expenditures a pupil range from \$6.37 for South Carolina to \$20.36 for West Virginia. The new state of Oklahoma spends \$15.79, New Mexico \$19.46, while Arizona with \$40.41 spends \$5.16 a pupil a year more than Oklahoma and New Mexico combined.

One-third of the states spend from \$25 to \$40 a pupil. "The fact that one fourth spend less than \$15 and one fourth spend more than \$35 is an indication," says the commissioner, "of the great variety in support of public education, and, I believe, in the opportunity afforded for school training in our various commonwealths."

FASHIONED LIKE AN ANCHOR

Useful Pin Cushion Made in About as Novel a Form as Could Be Devised.

A pin cushion of a novel design may be seen in the accompanying sketch; it is made in the shape of a small anchor, and is intended for hanging upon the wall. For its construction, a piece of fairly thick cardboard should be obtained, and the form of the anchor carefully



sketched out upon it, and that part of the cardboard not required cut away. Next, the front of the cardboard should be well padded with cotton wool, and then covered on both sides with pale blue silk and edged all round with a fine silk cord of the same color, but in a darker shade. To complete this decorative little cushion, a piece of old gold ribbon is twisted round and round the center of the anchor, and finished off at the top and bottom with small little bows. The cushion may be hung upon a nail in the wall by the ring at the top of the anchor, and carried out in other pretty schemes of color it would be equally attractive, as, for instance, in pale grey silk, with a cord to match, and pale pink ribbons.

WORKING SATIN STITCH DOTS

Pointers That May Be Taken Heed of by Even the Expert Embroiderer.

Skillful embroiderers most often slip up in working satin stitch dots. As these are perhaps more used than almost any other form in modern embroidery, it is well to learn how they should be done.

Everything depends upon the padding, which should be firm, smooth and exactly the same number of stitches in every dot. Some workers prefer to pad with a chain stitch, thinking the round shape can thus be more easily held. It is more usual, however, to take the stitches as if working an ordinary satin stitch dot, but in the opposite direction from which the covering will run.

One adept in embroidery declares that the secret of a well-rounded dot is to do the padding in an embroidery frame, as in no other way can the padding be kept firm and regular. The covering is then put on in the hand, as it is difficult with a frame to get a regular, compact edge and close-lying stitches.

There is a difference of opinion as to whether it is better to start the embroidering of dot with the central stitch, working first to one side then the other, or to begin at smallest stitch on outside and work across.

Most embroiderers prefer the former method, as it is easier to count the exact number of stitches put in and at the same time get a round, solid look.

Reversible Cape to For.

Of all the garments brought in by ready-to-wear manufacturers this season, it is safe to say that none has been more practical than the reversible cape, which may be worn either side out and which saves not only the packing of two garments, but the buying of one. The cape is of one color on one side and another color on the other. The necks are finished on both sides and the result is satisfactory. Many such capes are made of black satin with orange, rose color, blue or other color, for the reverse side. The lining of the cape in either case becomes the trimming for the other, appearing in collar and front bands.

Ruffles on Collar.

If one's face is thin and the chin too pointed a thick ruche put in the collar of a silk or woolen gown or a tiny ruffle of valenciennes fulled in at the top of a lace stock or the collar of a lingerie shirtwaist, always proves very becoming.

Two ruffles run across the front of a corset cover improves the flat figure vastly, and if what is sometimes called the "sachet bow," that is, a long bow with the two loops padded lightly with cotton sprinkled with sachet powder, is worn in the corset it gives a more rounded form.

Black Neckties Popular.

Even the unobtrusive must have noticed the recurrence of black neckties on smart costumes this summer. With the Dutch collars are worn flat pump bows of black velvet or silk. Black ties also give cachet to colored and even white costumes, often one of these crisp black ties being used with hanging jet earrings and a huge black hat. The touch of black just beneath the chin is most becoming and frequently makes a dead white frock possible to even a woman of sallow complexion.

WAY ALWAYS OPEN

ONE MAN'S SOMEWHAT GREW-SOME VIEW OF LIFE.

With What He Supposed Was Dose of Deadly Poison in His Pocket, the World Took On a Rosy Hue.

"Every man should have a hobby," said the fat man. "Now, mine's suicide."

The thin man nearly swallowed his cigarette.

"Suicide? You? Well, of all the freaks I ever heard of!" "Certainly," continued the fat one, placidly, as he munched his chicken croquette. "That is what makes me so happy and take so cheerful a view of life. You have no idea what a comfort it is to me. I used to be thin, you know, like you, and could never eat chicken croquettes or sauerkraut and frankfurters—they gave me a fearful indigestion. That was because I was always worrying about something. Then all of a sudden, this idea occurred to me about suicide. I decided to commit it. I forget now whether it was a business trouble or a girl—I think it was a girl. I asked a medical student friend of mine what was the surest and neatest way to croak and he said 'cyanide of potassium.' I asked him would he give me a little hunk and he promised to steal it out of the laboratory first chance he got.

"Now, you may not believe it, but just as soon as I had that piece of white crystal in my pocket, I began to be a different man. Instead of taking it that night, as I had intended to, I just wrapped it up in a piece of tissue paper and put it in my pocket to use next day. I wrote a parting letter to the girl—yes, I'm sure now it was a girl—and decided to have one good night's rest, anyway. Well, the next morning it was a beautiful, sunny day and everything looked kind of different. My mood had changed and I decided to wait a little while and see if anything came of the letter. Nothing at all happened and then I found I'd forgotten to mail it, so I let it go. Things kind of straightened themselves out and I was real glad I hadn't wasted the cyanide.

"I hadn't carried the thing around with me more than two weeks before I began to get fat. You see, nothing bothered me. Whenever I felt real down and out all I had to do was make up my mind to swallow the crystal and I'd take it out of my pocket and have a look at it and put it back again till to-morrow. It was the open door to freedom—the escape. It made me independent of everything and everybody. It's really a marvel for chinking a fellow up."

The thin man laid down his knife and fork.

"Well, I'll be — Say! Have you got it with you now?" "Sure! I may use it to-night if this deal with Skrubbs doesn't go through. Here it is." And he held out in his hand a nice little piece of washing soda. "My friend the medical student," he added hastily, replacing the crystal in his pocket, "told me to be awfully careful and not show it to any one."

"I don't wonder," said the thin man without a smile. "It might cost him his reputation as a chemist."

Napoleon and the Canal.

The steadily increasing estimates as to the final cost of the Panama canal serves to keep that projected waterway very much in the public eye. But probably very few know that if an ambition which had been cherished by the late Emperor Napoleon III. had ever reached fruition, there probably would never have been any attempt to cut a canal across the Panama isthmus.

It was after Prussia had defeated France that Napoleon conceived the project of opening a canal through the Nicaraguan route. It seems that the idea first occurred to Napoleon while he was a prisoner in the fortress of Ham. At that period he filled his time with schemes for great undertakings, and to a friendly navy officer who visited him in his cell he revealed his plan for a Nicaragua canal. On reaching England after his release he printed his plans, calculations, and surveys, together with a map, which eventually came into the possession of a Mr. Haynes of Manchester street, Manchester square. Jerrold's "Life of Napoleon" makes brief reference to this ambition of Napoleon, and says that political events put a stop to the enterprise.

At the Milliner's.

An Atchison woman who has a sincere desire to the economical, says the Kansas City Journal, took a blue feather, some velvet, and a rose to a milliner, asking the milliner to furnish the shape and trim it. The woman was proud of the feather, the velvet, and the rose, as they were as good as new, but the milliner cast just one glance at them, and then the woman began to apologize. "Apologizer are not necessary," said the milliner jolly. "You surely don't expect me to use anything like that!" And the woman didn't. Another woman said to her milliner, bravely: "I want a hat that doesn't cost a cent over five dollars." "W-h-a-t!" screamed the milliner. "I mean," stammered the woman, "that doesn't cost over \$15." "Oh, well, that's better," said the milliner.

Louder Yet.

Murray Hill—You know, money talks. Cherry Hill—Yes, but poverty uses a phonograph.

DESCRIBING THE IDEAL WIFE

Men Have Many Opinions, and Not a Few of Them May Rightly Be Considered Unjust.

A Philadelphia clergyman collected and read from the pulpit last Sunday a number of letters from husbands—presumably model husbands—bearing on the subject of the model wife.

One man wrote that the ideal wife should not spend \$25 a week when the income was but \$20. He probably meant that, in any event, \$25 was too much and only an extravagant housekeeper would lavish any such sum upon the home. It was a man of this sort who, when he got off the old and trite remark about the bread that mother used to make, was tartly told, "Well, you don't make the dough that father used to make." The hardest domestic experience for any woman is to have her husband ascribe to her lack of thrift the failure to lay by money against a rainy day, when the real reason is that his own earning capacity is inadequate to supply the elemental requisites. Women as a rule are the savers rather than the spenders, and when the penny is laid by on its way to the dollar mark the saving is generally due to her economy.

Another man holds that it is the part of the ideal wife to keep herself neat and tidy. It is; but too many men throw the whole burden of the household drudgery upon a woman's shoulders, without once reflecting that a maid-of-all-work cannot keep her coiffure, her complexion, and her attire as immaculate as the lady of leisure, who may loiter as long as she likes before the mirror and the toilet table in her boudoir. It is a source of unhappiness in many a home that the man makes disparaging comparisons between his careworn and preoccupied wife and some airy fairy Lillian whose chief concern is whether her white shoes are spotless and her gloves quite clean.

Another man believes that the ideal wife is one who "does not harass the life and soul out of a man." Heckling or heckpicking at home is beyond peradventure, the continual dropping that wears away a stone, but it is only fair that the man should ask himself a few searching questions before he blames his better half. Has he been kind or cross after the day's worrisome business? Has he been thoughtful or negligent about the minor items that in life's appraisal make up the major portion of the inventory? The man who finds fault with his wife will sometimes find that "on his own head, in his own hands, the sin and the saving lies."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Woman in America.

There is no doubt that the most interesting thing to the European who lands on the northern shores of the new world is the American woman—that happy, victorious heroine of modern feminism, who has discovered how to extract from the new condition of woman all the advantages with almost none of the inconveniences—that being who has known how to assume masculinity in all that regards independence and liberty of action, and remain feminine in grace, charm and altruism; that American beauty, that American genius whose wonders are seen and felt in all the American and European reviews, whose writers declare her to be engaged almost entirely in severe study, in masculine work, sport and similar occupations.

Europe, moreover, is right. The American woman is not only one of the most interesting phenomena of North America, but is also the phenomenon of the new world that might have the greatest and gravest effect on the old, shaking on their foundations the essential principles of our female instruction and training, overthrowing the society of the old continent or continents, with zest, to a greater extent than is realized, on the antique functions of woman in the family and in society.—Putnam's Magazine.

Has Woman a Sense of Humor?

Not a wife-Eve but plays up from morning to night to Adam's idea of his own importance. She must assume always that he is absolute monarch of the little domestic kingdom, no matter how firmly entrenched she be as the power behind the throne, writes Inez Hayes Gilmore in Success Magazine. She must assume always that he is the hub of his business world, that he will fly to pieces were he to absent himself from it for a week—assume it even though she knows that it is his capable underclerk who keeps the wheels moving.

And last, "Women have no sense of humor," says—does the man live who has not said it? It is the oldest bromide extant. Yet man has always before him the irrefutable evidence that, for countless generations, woman has lived with him. How could she have survived that ordeal minus the sense of humor?

Too Dangerous for Him.

Country Silas—Why do they have those numbers on the backs of the automobiles? City Fred—Oh, that's so the police can tell when they run over people. Country Silas—Sakes! I'm goin' home! That last one had run over 123,456 people!

Her Material.

"I have been on an exploring trip through my husband's summer clothes." "And these poker chips and these racing form sheets?" "Constitute the data for my lecture."



RICHARD A. BALLINGER, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The forthcoming investigation of the department of the interior is contemplated at Washington with much apprehension on the part of adherents of both sides to the controversy. Those who follow events closely and are on the inside, or, rather, are familiar with official affairs, believe that a sensation will result before the senate committee gets far into the inquiry. Whether discredit will fall upon the Ballinger or the Pinchot forces no one seems inclined to say, but the common talk is that somebody is bound to "get hurt." Mr. Ballinger declares he courts the fullest investigation possible.

CURTIS HAD FRENCHMAN GOING.

American Dimmed Paulham's Glory By a Series of Exploits.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 11.—Glenn H. Curtiss, in a Curtiss biplane, established a world's record for speed with a passenger—55 miles an hour.

Glenn H. Curtiss, in a Curtiss machine, broke the world's record for time consumed in getting into the air—6 2-5 seconds.

Glenn H. Curtiss, in a Curtiss machine, broke the world's record for the short distance covered in the "run before leaving the ground"—98 feet. Louis Paulham, in a Bleriot monoplane, failed in an attempt at the world's height record, making but 400 feet.

Louis Paulham, in a Bleriot monoplane, carried a passenger twice around the field, a distance of 3 1-4 miles.

Edgar S. Smith, aviator, was struck on the head by the propeller of his Langley machine and seriously injured.

Easily Managed.

The contract for keeping the church and town hall clocks in order was given to a new man, says Tit-Bits. Unfortunately, from the start he experienced a difficulty in getting the clocks to strike at the same time. At last the district council requested an interview with the watchmaker.

"You are not so successful with the clocks as your predecessor," he was told. "It is very misleading to have one clock striking three or four minutes after the other. Before you took them in hand we could hardly tell the two were striking. Surely, you are as competent?"

"Every workman has his own methods, gentlemen," replied the watchmaker, "and mine ain't the same as H—'s were." "I'm decidedly of opinion that it would be for the general good if they were," remarked one of the councilors.

"Very well, sir; in future they shall be," came the reply. "I happened to write to him last week about the trouble I had with the clocks, and—perhaps," he added, as he produced a letter and handed it to the chairman, "you'd like to see what he said."

"Dear sir," ran the letter, "about them clocks. When you get to know what a cantankerous lot of busybodies the council consists of you'll do the same as I did for 15 years—forget to wind up the striker of the town hall clock, and the silly owls won't be able to tell that both clocks ain't striking together!"

Collectors of Specimens.

Students of the crustacea often find the cod a useful assistant collector. Thus the circular crab seems to be a favorite food of cods and rays, and I was chiefly from the stomachs of these fish that some of the older naturalists obtained specimens. Another hunting ground of the naturalist is the sailing ship which has been in foreign parts. In this way Dr. Clark has been able to add a tiny Chilean crab to the Cornish crustacea. It was obtained by Valentin on the sides of a bark from Patagonia in a coating of seaweed and barnacles.

The crab itself may become a collector of specimens for the zoologist for it is often covered with various species of sponges, hydroids and bryozoa. Sometimes the species found thus are such as are not easily obtainable otherwise. One species of crab, indeed (mala squinado), is regarded in Cornwall as the provider of material for the naturalist.—The Zoologist.

Notice to the Public.

W. H. Seymour, an experienced factory workman, offers his services to all owners of pianos for guaranteed tuning and repairing. Phone 281 or Schreiner Music company. 1-4-1m

TEXAS NEWS NOTES.

Cass Gilbert of New York has been selected university architect and will design the new library building.

The Railroad Commission spent most of Tuesday in listening to arguments relative to cement rates.

Emil Reiffert, prominent in business circles of Cuero and South Texas, died at his home in Cuero Tuesday.

The Texas Baseball League refused to ratify the sale of the Waco franchise.

An increase of nearly 25 per cent in the onion crop acreage of Texas is reported.

It is rumored in Houston that an effort is being made to have the court of civil appeals taken from Galveston.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

Pasos is given his liberty at Managua, after giving \$10,000 to the war fund.

Creel says the Nicaraguan courts alone can effectively move for Zelaya's extradition.

Madriz forces were beaten in an outpost attack near Acayapa.

A revolutionary conspiracy was discovered in Lisbon and arrests were made.

Turkey has fresh grievances against Crete.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

The house passed the army supply bill and debated white slave legislation.

Negotiations in Washington for renewal of reciprocity agreement with Germany make poor progress.

Marquis de Villalobar is transferred from Washington to Lisbon.

Building Remodeling.

The A. H. Bailey building, recently vacated by the Wyatt-McInnis-Denby company is being remodeled, and the Dobbs Furniture company is to occupy same when finished. The building is to be refurnished inside, and a modern front is to be placed in. The improvement will make of the place a most desirable business stand.

Wall Paper! Wall Paper!

We would like to reduce our stock of Wall Paper before receiving our line for spring trade, and to do so we offer a liberal reduction on patterns now in stock, which are fresh and clean. If you want to clean up your rooms call and see us.

Respectfully,

Silliman Hardware Co.

10-10td 2tw

Barn Was Burned.

Yesterday afternoon just before 3 o'clock fire destroyed a barn at \$11 Lacey street. The barn and contents, comprising a buggy and some wood, were totally destroyed. The fire company made a prompt run, and rendered timely assistance. The premises are occupied by a negro family.

Woman's Relief Home.

A meeting of the Woman's Relief Home association will be held at the home of Mrs. C. C. Stoddard, Magnolia street, Friday afternoon at 3:30. A full attendance is desired.

Secretary.

Notice.

I have sold my stock of furniture and accounts to Wyatt, McInnis & Denby, who will collect all accounts due Wallace Furniture Co. 1-3-1f S. L. Wallace.

Order your suit now. See Mitchell & Donaghy, the good tailors. 2-1f

Herald Want Ads. result bringers.